

## AUTUMN BIRDS IN ALCONA COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

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We will begin a brief sketch of Alcona County, Michigan, with the statement that between fifteen and twenty years ago the region about the village of Lincoln was a vast primeval forest of white pine and some Norway. Old residents speak of driving about beneath these great trees, there being no undergrowth. They covered the hill tops and slopes, but were replaced in the swampy valleys and low coast lands by hemlock, spruce, cedar and deciduous softwood, growing in a black muck. Near Lake Huron were belts of hard wood, and west of Hubbard Lake an open, sterile, sandy region of which Jack pine, scrub oak and sweet fern are characteristic plants, but the bottom lands differed little from other portions. The entire pine and hardwood forest has been cut away, except a few small pieces of the latter. The majority of pine stumps stand to-day and are a detriment to agricultural development. From measurements taken, the general run are approximately thirty inches in diameter and some exceed sixty inches. The general aspect of this pine section at the present writing is stumps and logs, with an occasional limbless tree trunk extending into the air. Every stump and stub is blackened by fire, which has ravaged the region more than once and destroyed nearly all of the fertile surface soil, and over it all is a growth of young poplar and some birch. The cultivated area lies mainly east and south of Lincoln, where we find the soil rather poor, as a whole, but with excellent patches where the hardwood existed or the humus was not destroyed by fire.

The village of Lincoln is located on the east and west center line of the county and seven miles inland from Lake Huron. It claims a population of 200 souls and an approximate area of one square mile, the south half of which is in the southeast corner of Hawes and the remainder in the northeast corner of Gustin Townships. In the easterly portion of the north half is Brownlee lake, nearly half a mile north and

south by a third less east and west. In the northwesterly portion of the south half is East Twin lake, about three-quarters of a mile east and west by a third less north and south; the other twin lying just west of it. The village lakes are separated by a high sand ridge, the nearest point between them being some 300 yards. The village dwellings are mainly clustered on the southerly side of this ridge just east of Twin lake. An abandoned railway grade runs east from the village on the line between Harrisville and Haynes Townships. The latter township is on the north side and the first two miles in sections 31 and 32, respectively, while the first mile of Harrisville Township is in section 6. One-quarter mile from the village we come to low ground covered with second growth swamp maple, birch, poplar, etc., with a scattering of hemlock and small tamarack. This low land is nearly all south of the grade, or in section 6, and reaches nearly to Crystal lake, which is just north of the grade and about half a mile from the village. This lake is about one-third of a mile east and west by slightly less north and south and one-third of a mile east of it is "mud pond," some 600 feet east and west by 400 feet in width. Along the northwest margin of Brownlee lake is a small woods of hemlock, arbor vitae, etc., with a few hardwood on the higher ground. On a hill one-half mile north of the west half of the village is some thirty acres of genuine hardwood forest, mostly beech, oak and maple, abundant in the order named, and extending northeasterly from this woods are lowlands, densely covered with small hemlock, pine, spruce, arbor vitae, yellow birch, etc. The southwest corner of the village touches some eighty acres of lowland similar to the above, except that it contains a solid ten-acre patch of tall tamaracks. This lowland is separated from East Twin by a ridge running east the length of the lake and thence southeast. There is quite a valley between this ridge and the one supporting the building section. This was formerly a cedar swamp, but is now covered with low bushes and thick weeds. The ridges are more or less under cultivation, but in most cases with the stumps still standing. From the high point

in the village all directions, far or near, terminate in the prevailing county scenery of stumps, stubs and second growth. The village lakes are mainly surrounded by second growth growing from the water and a dense blue-berry growth surrounds "mud pond" in a similar manner, while Crystal lake is encircled by a beach of white sand. The village lakes are said to be shallow and Crystal over a hundred feet deep, but none of these bodies of water show plant life above the surface. Fish have been introduced into these lakes with poor success; doubtless, in part owing to absence of suitable aquatic plant life. From Lincoln to the Backus hotel, at the south end of Hubbard lake in Sec. 2, Hawes Township, is six and one-half miles west and four and one-half north; thence the lake extends north seven miles to the county line, with an east and west width of about three miles and a stated depth of ninety-seven feet. The water shed here is towards the north. Sucker creek flows northwest from the vicinity of Lincoln and West Branch river flows northeast, both entering the lake at the south end, while the outlet is Hubbard river at the north end, which flows nearly due north for eighteen miles. Sucker creek was not visited, but West Branch enters the southwest corner of the lake in Sec. 3. It narrows from eighty feet in width at the lake to thirty feet one mile inland and is a very crooked channel of clear water through inundated lands caused by a dam across the outlet of Hubbard lake, which has raised the water level some three or more feet. Entering West Branch from the lake we pass through tamarack forest, gradually changing to white elm, red maple, black ash, etc., but all killed by the overflow and imparting a dreary aspect, enhanced by the rushes that are spread through the woods from the channel bank. Yellow perch, black bass and pike are the common Hubbard lake fish and brook trout abound some six miles from the lake in West Branch, as doubtless up the Sucker and other streams. Some half dozen farms begin one mile west and north of Lincoln and extend west on both sides of a road and this is spoken of as "the settlement." The foregoing briefly depicts

the topographical features of the country covered by our ornithological observations and is deemed advisable as a key to the localities mentioned in the appended list and because of its being in a stage of transformation.

We arrived at the village of Lincoln on the evening of October 5, 1912, and remained there until the 13th of November, with the exception of one week beginning October 13, which was spent at Hubbard lake. Bird study was not the object of our trip, but it developed that we were able to devote a portion of each day to that purpose and in consequence the following list presents a fairly accurate estimate of avian conditions during the period of our stay. Comparing with any section of southeastern Michigan we find Alcona County deficient both in the number of species and individuals and also in the flora, but it is doubtless the richer in the mammalia. Without hunting for them we saw Chipmunk, Red Squirrel, Northern Hare, Badger and Porcupine, while Virginia Deer and one Black Bear were shot and brought to Lincoln. The bear was taken in Mitchell Township, about fifteen miles west of Lincoln, and during the season about twenty deer were taken within that distance from the village. The absence of Siskins and Red-polls and scarcity of diurnal raptors were certainly surprises. A Buteo and Accipiter were seen in the swamp east of the village on October 10, a Buteo while driving to Hubbard lake on October 13, and another at the lake on the 16th. These five hawks were apparently the last of the autumn migration, but down in Wayne county the southward movement is not entirely concluded until December, and a few remain throughout the winter; this, of course, refers to those species that winter mainly south of Michigan. In Alcona County there is doubtless a definite route of migration near the shore of Lake Huron, and with access to this section we probably could have added a few species to our list. Over the territory we visited there was a general southward movement, while Pipits and Horned Larks were seen passing south over the dwelling section of Lincoln only and there was a westerly movement through the second

growth along the south shore of Hubbard lake and thence southwest up the West Branch river. We daily saw Blue Jays following this route, and also other birds, including the first Robins we noticed in the county. Four birds were found that have not been taken in Wayne County, namely, the American Scoter, the Arctic Three-toed and Northern Hairy Woodpecker, and the Horned Lark. Of these, the first is of no especial interest as all the Scoters occur in flocks on Lake Erie and undoubtedly stray into the lower Detroit River.

The Three-toed Woodpecker we welcomed as a pleasant reminder of bygone days in coniferous forests. Though of minimum size the Northern Hairy Woodpecker was noticeably larger than the more southern form in Wayne County. The Fourth Provisional Zone Map of North America assigns Alcona County to the Canadian Zone, though it more properly belongs to the upper Transition. It was never entirely Canadian and now the pine forests are gone and a more southern fauna and flora have penetrated the county and spread with its agricultural development. However, probably no change has affected the local Hairy Woodpeckers and we find them less than the dimensions of typical *leucomelas*, but in our opinion of that form, though the specimens we examined may have been transients from further north rather than local breeding examples. The greatest pleasure of all, however, was in finding the Horned Lark, as we had not previously seen it in life. There are no records for southeastern Michigan, nor did Messrs. Swales and Taverner find it at Point Pelee; in fact, it is considered rare as far east at least as Toronto, Canada, and Erie County, Pennsylvania, according to the bird students who back their records with actual specimens on hand, but it has been reported as more or less common over this entire region. In Michigan it has been found abundant during the autumn migration on Isle Royal in 1905 and tolerably common in Houghton County and the Charity Islands, Saginaw Bay, in 1910. With the exception of an approximate dozen specimens in collections this is all we knew of its distribution in the state prior to finding it at

Lincoln. Accepting the geographical areas assigned the subspecies, we find that Michigan is south of the easterly breeding range of *hoyti*, but instead of that form the representative northern transient is typical *alpestris* that breeds in east-Labrador and the coastal region just south of it. As the east Hudson Bay form is approximately *alpestris*+*hoyti* and the rarity of *alpestris* at Toronto precludes the possibility of its reaching Michigan along the natural course of the St. Lawrence River and northern shores of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, we suggest a hypothetical overland route from the northern half of Labrador to Lake Superior and the St. Mary's River and thence south through Michigan and possibly into southwestern Ontario by way of St. Clair County. However, subsequent data may change all this and even now we are ignorant of the spring migration and know *hoyti* only as a straggler, which is doubtless incorrect. The status of the two forms in the state may never be determined owing to the steadily increasing opposition to the killing of birds by a class who are grossly ignorant of everything pertaining to science.

1. *Columbus auritus*.—Horned Grebe. This was the only species of grebe on Hubbard Lake and none were seen elsewhere. In calm water it was difficult to approach, but when the waves were running high the rapidly moving launch seemed to confuse it and it would endeavor to escape by flying towards the shore instead of diving. Under these conditions Mr. Love shot three females; the first from a flock of four on October 16, the second from a flock of five on the 17th, and a single bird on the 18th. A pair entered the West Branch on October 14, but escaped to open water at the report of a gun.

2. *Podilymbus podiceps*.—Pied-billed Grebe. We noticed one on each village lake on October 8 and there continued to be one on each lake until we left for Hubbard lake on the 13th. Doubtless the same individuals were seen each day. They were wary and kept beyond gunshot range of the shore. There was a grebe on East Twin lake on October 31 and another on Brownlee lake on November 7, which we believed to be of this species.

3. *Larus argentatus*.—Herring Gull. From one to eight were daily seen on Hubbard lake. In calm weather they would for hours perch upon the snags projecting above the water, but preferred to sail about in brisk winds and devoted much time to

watching the surf for food washed ashore. Four gulls of this species thus occupied were seen at Lake Huron in the city of Harrisville on October 27.

4. *Mergus americanus*.—Merganser. Two adult males flew east over the village dwellings on October 10 and another two passed west over the same route on November 5. They did not patronize the local lakes and were doubtless passing between Lake Huron and Hubbard lake.

5. *Lophodytes cucullatus*.—Hooded Merganser. On October 17 we explored Hubbard lake in a launch and flushed six small flocks of this merganser. We examined five females shot by sportsmen on the lake October 20.

6. *Nettion carolinense*.—Green-winged Teal. An adult female was secured on the West Branch on October 20.

7. *Marila americana*.—Red-head. A flock of seven appeared on Hubbard lake on October 18 and a female was secured.

8. *Marila affinis*.—Lesser Scaup Duck. A pair came from the west and dropped into Brownlee lake on October 8, where they remained three days. On October 14, among the ducks driven into the West Branch by the rough sea on the lake were six of this species. A male and two females were on "mud pond" November 7 and flew east when flushed.

9. *Charitonetta albicollis*.—Buffle-head. Small flocks were on the West Branch on October 14 and later were scattered about the lake, where three females were taken on the 18th. A female was shot on Brownlee lake November 2 and a pair noted there November 5.

10. *Oidemia americana*.—Scoter. The three species of scoters were of similar habits and differed from the other ducks on Hubbard lake by preferring the deep water and remaining there in spite of the roughest seas we experienced. On October 14 we came upon a flock of *americana* consisting of two pairs and secured a female. Mr. Love secured a female on the 16th, while a pair was seen on the 17th and two females were secured on the 20th.

11. *Oidemia deglandi*.—White-winged Scoter. A flock of eight was flushed on October 14 and a single male on the 16th. This species was more wary than *americana* and none were secured. The white wing patch is very conspicuous in the dark plumage of the adult male while in flight.

12. *Oidemia perspicillata*.—Surf Scoter. We had the pleasure of examining a female secured on Hubbard lake by Mr. Love on October 13. The bird allowed him to approach within gunshot range, when it dove and reappeared nearer the boat.

13. *Branta canadensis canadensis*.—Canada Goose. During the last week in October a deer hunter shot one from a flock about

eight miles west of Lincoln and brought it to the village. We saw none and were informed that they seldom alight in the county.

14. *Gallinago delicata*.—Wilson's Snipe. Three were flushed in the swamp south of the building section in the village on October 25.

15. *Bonasa umbellus umbellus*.—Ruffed Grouse. This may be classed as a common resident in the county and abundant where conditions are favorable. It was seen in both the north and south portions of the village and surrounding covers and along the trail to Hubbard lake. We flushed several within 200 yards of the Backus hotel and a young lady stopping there shot fourteen during our stay and without the aid of a dog.

16. *Accipiter velox*.—Sharp-shinned Hawk. One flew along the shore of Brownlee lake and thence south over the dwelling section on October 10.

17. *Bubo virginianus virginianus*.—Great Horned Owl. We found an adult male in the hardwood forest on November 11. It possessed a wariness fully equal to the genus in more civilized districts, but was secured by a lucky shot at long rifle range. It was necessary to secure the bird as we were not acquainted with the local avifauna and both *pallascens* and *subarcticus* have been taken in the state. However, allowing for individual variation this bird did not differ from Wayne county examples.

18. *Ceryle alcyon alcyon*.—Belted Kingfisher. A kingfisher frequented the village lakes during the first week of our stay. As it had certain haunts and perches it was doubtless the same bird seen on all occasions instead of different migrants. At sundown on October 20 one settled on a dead limb in front of the Backus hotel. It was a transient, as none had been seen about the lake during the entire week.

19. *Dryobates villosus leucomelas*.—Northern Hairy Woodpecker. The elevated position of the hardwood forest rendered it conspicuous for miles around and one would suppose it an attractive land mark for transients, but we were disappointed to find less bird life there than elsewhere. This thick woods, containing many giant beeches and oaks with tops perforated with woodpecker holes, seemed to us an ideal location for Hairy Woodpeckers, but none were seen there. We saw our first bird in a cedar swamp in Sec. 2, Hawes Township, on October 18. The second, fourth and sixth were noted on October 25 and 30 and November 7 among the pine stumps on an area cleared of second growth in Sec. 6, Harrisville Township. The third was among second growth and pine stumps in Sec. 31, Haynes Township, on October 28, and the fifth among pine stumps in the village on November 4. Ridgway's Manual

gives the length of *villosus* as 8.50 to 9 inches and wing 4.50 to 5.00, and the length of *leucomelas* as 10 to 11 inches and wing as 5.02 to 5.40. Four of the six we observed were secured and measure as follows:

Oct. 18—male—10.20x16.63x5.25.

Nov. 7—male—10.12x16.50x5.12.

Oct. 30—female—9.63x——x4.88.

Nov. 4—female—9.75x15.85x4.88.

Jenkins gives the wing average of 5 male *leucomelas* as 5.16 and 6 male *villosus* as 5.00.

20. *Dryobates pubescens medianus*.—Downy Woodpecker. A pair was seen in the second growth along Hubbard lake on October 15 and another in the same locality on the 18th. All three were working west along the south shore.

21. *Picoides arcticus*.—Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker. In the northwest corner of the hardwood are some hemlock trees and among these we discovered a female of this species on November 11. It allowed a close approach, but upon taking wing passed entirely from the woods in a southerly direction. This was our last day afield and as we did not meet with it earlier it may have been the first of a migration from the north.

22. *Otocoris alpestris alpestris*.—Horned Lark. The height and barren appearance of the ridge supporting the dwelling section of Lincoln was doubtless an attractive land mark for both forms of this lark and the pipits as none were seen elsewhere during our entire stay. There was a gravel outcropping and a bean field that few larks could pass without alighting. All of the Horned Larks came from almost due north and departed towards the south. The migration began with a flock of twelve on October 30 and from seven to twelve were noted daily until November 5, when we counted forty in one flock, and this was the last of them. Six individuals were secured, and comparing with four winter specimens from Rhode Island we find but one of the latter with the sulphur yellow of equal brightness on chin, throat, forehead and line over the eye.

23. *Otocoris alpestris praticola*.—Prairie Horned Lark. Three birds of this form were seen on the gravel slope on October 7 and about 25 on the following day. They were carefully inspected and the one questionable example secured. This was a male with throat, chin and forehead sulphur yellow and could not have been identified without the bird in the hand. During the month it was necessary to take two more for the same purpose and the three specimens of this form and six of the *alpestris* were all that we required to fix the status of the two beyond all question. About

three to eight of this form were continually about the village and we counted thirty on the 28th and an average of nine a day until November 5, when twenty were counted and these followed the large flock of *alpestris*. During the earlier part of our stay an occasional flock came to the hill from the south or departed east for the cultivated district near Lake Huron, but the general trend was north to south.

24. *Cyanocitta cristata cristata*.—Blue Jay. From two to ten jays were seen daily in the vicinity of Lincoln. The majority of these were single birds and more than a pair was rare. They were all working in a southerly direction until the last few days of our stay, when they appeared to be congregating in the evergreen swamps in flocks of ten to twelve, where they doubtless occur all winter. An average of ten per day passed along the south shore of Hubbard lake and thence up the West Branch.

25. *Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos*.—Crow. On October 7 we saw a flock of nearly fifty flying south about two miles east of "mud pond"; also, two single birds on the 8th and six on the 10th, going south over the village. Thus ended the migration before it had begun down in Wayne County, and incidentally we wish to state that a flock exceeding one thousand entered the latter county from Ontario on November 18, 1912, and the next day a flock of twenty concluded the autumn migration in that locality or two days less than six weeks later than in Alcona County.

26. *Sturnella magna magna*.—Meadowlark. From the car window on October 5 we saw a flock of about twenty at Handy station fourteen miles south of Lincoln. Four were seen on October 13 in "the settlement" while driving to Hubbard lake and three were noted in Mikado village on the 27th.

27. *Euphagus carolinus*.—Rusty Blackbird. We saw three in the village on October 11 and two flocks, or about forty birds, among the dead trees on the West Branch on the 14th.

28. *Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*.—Bronzed Grackle. Three were flying northeast over Sec. 6, Harrisville Township, on October 28.

29. *Astragalinus tristis tristis*.—Goldfinch. On October 31 we located a flock of twelve in the aspens bordering Brownlee lake. They flew northwest towards the hardwood forest and a single individual was flying over this forest and uttering the characteristic flight note on November 11.

30. *Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*.—Snow Bunting. The first snowfall occurred on October 23, but the snow melted as it fell. On the 26th a flock of about 100 Snow Buntings passed over the village headed due south and we expected lowering temperature and snow storms, but it continued clear and became warmer. On the 31st a flock of about 150 passed over the village on a course

of about N. 20° E., which would indicate rising temperature, but it turned cold and snowed all day of November 1 and 2. About 200 in two flocks went southwest on November 5, but it turned warmer on the 6th. During the following five days flocks of three to fifteen were seen and all flying northwest. Only three individuals were found with the Horned Larks.

31. *Calcaeus lapponicus lapponicus*.—Lapland Longspur. A single individual was with the Prairie Horned Larks on November 4.

32. *Passer domesticus*.—English Sparrow. An approximate estimate of the abundance of the English Sparrow in Lincoln would place the number at 200, or one to each human inhabitant. We often mentally calculated the mortality that must attend so many on such a small living area during the rigor of winter, but in early November the birds became restless with a daily increasing fondness for flying about in flocks and chirping noisily, and on November 8 they arose in one flock and several times circled the village dwellings, making all the noise of which they were capable. We then saw a flock of about one hundred high in the air and approaching from the north. The village sparrows finally dropped to the ground, where they were soon joined by the strangers and all was confusion and excited chatter. We did not see the departure, but the next day only forty sparrows could be found.

33. *Poæctes gramineus gramineus*.—Vesper Sparrow. This was the most common species in the mixed flocks of sparrows found in the village during our first week there. We counted twenty-four on October 8, but ten was the daily average. Last seen on the 13th in "the settlement," where twenty-five were counted.

34. *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*.—Savannah Sparrow. Two were flushed on October 8 and three on the 10th from flocks of Vesper Sparrows on some pasture lands in the village.

35. *Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*.—White-crowned Sparrow. A flock, consisting of one male and two females, was discovered in a small brush pile on a highway in the village on October 7.

36. *Zonotrichia albicollis*.—White-throated Sparrow. Four were seen along the margin of Brownlee lake on October 10 and eight the following day in the swamp south of the dwelling section of the village. We expected to find this species rather common.

37. *Spizella monticola monticola*.—Tree Sparrow. Thirty were counted on October 25 in the evergreen swamp touching the southwest corner of the village limits. These were the first of the migration and the greatest number seen on any one day, except November 10. The daily average was fourteen.

38. *Spizella passerina passerina*.—Chipping Sparrow. One was noted on October 10 and a second on the 12th in flocks of Vesper

Sparrows in the village. We secured one of the birds as *pallida* might occur.

39. *Junco hyemalis hyemalis*.—Slate-colored Junco. During our first week at Lincoln we saw an average of fifteen per day, mainly in the mixed flocks of sparrows. There were thirty in "the settlement" on October 13. A daily average of twenty-one was noted along the south shore of Hubbard lake from October 14 to 19, both inclusive. Forty was the most seen in one day prior to October 25, when about 150 were counted southwest of the village. This was the grand exodus, the season concluding with one bird on the following day.

40. *Melospiza melodia melodia*.—Song Sparrow. Found only during the first week of our stay and in the swampy district south of the dwelling section, where twelve were counted on October 11.

41. *Melospiza georgiana*.—Swamp Sparrow. Four were found in the tangled vegetation over water in the same swamp as *melodia* on October 11.

42. *Passerella iliaca iliaca*.—Fox Sparrow. Small companies of this species were found at different places along the trail to "mud pond" on October 7 and one bird the next day. As time progressed without additional records we concluded that the species had fled the county, but on October 25 we shot one beside a trail in the heart of a dense cedar growth southwest of the village.

43. *Lanius borealis*.—Northern Shrike. One passed in a westerly direction through the village on October 29. Occasionally it would alight, but only to remain less than a minute.

44. *Dendroica coronata*.—Myrtle Warbler. We saw one individual with a flock of juncos on the south shore of Hubbard lake on October 15.

45. *Anthus rubescens*.—Pipit. As we stepped from the house on the morning following our arrival at Lincoln the first birds we saw were individuals of this species, and during our first week at the village no other birds were so abundant. Coming from the north they usually lit among the stumps on the northern slope of the ridge and then worked over the top and southward, sort of drifting along the village streets and the tops of buildings and stumps. They were usually in flocks of ten to fifteen and one of these occasionally remained about the ridge all day. The range of abundance per day was from thirty to more than two hundred individuals. They were in greatest abundance at the time we left for Hubbard lake and probably the migration continued during the week of our absence, for upon our return we noted a flock of fifteen on October 21 and three birds about the village from the 25th to the 29th.

46. *Certhia familiaris americana*.—Brown Creeper. One noted

in the second growth along the south shore of Hubbard lake on October 15.

47. *Sitta carolinensis carolinensis*.—White-breasted Nuthatch. We saw but one individual of this common species during our entire stay in the county. This bird had appropriated the Backus hotel, probably for the winter, and spent about half its time hopping about the roof in search of a crack between the shingles that would just fit the acorn it carried. The hotel is well sheltered in a small pine grove.

48. *Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus*.—Chickadee. Although but tolerably common this species was of more uniform occurrence than any other except the English Sparrow. We found it from the first to the last day afield and usually in little flocks of four or five, while the number of individuals seen on any one day did not exceed fifteen. Down in Wayne County at this season of the year a flock of this species is almost invariably accompanied by a Creeper, Nuthatch or Downy Woodpecker, and sometimes by all three at once, but here the three were rare at Hubbard lake and absent elsewhere and consequently the Chickadees were always alone. We never heard them calling in the hardwood forest without listening for and expecting to hear the nasal pipings of the Nuthatch. All of the Chickadees we discovered were carefully inspected for individuals of *hudsonicus*, and though none were found the species may occur, especially in winter.

49. *Regulus satrapa satrapa*.—Golden-crowned Kinglet. Two flocks, or about twenty individuals, were in the swamp east of Lincoln on October 7. A flock of about twenty on the 16th and ten on the 19th were in the second growth along the south shore of Hubbard lake. This is another species that affiliates with the Chickadee, but we failed to find them together.

50. *Hylocichla guttata pallasi*.—Hermit Thrush. We counted three single birds in the swamp east of Lincoln on October 7 and another on the 19th.

51. *Planesticus migratorius migratorius*.—Robin. On October 14 we were located for several hours where we commanded a view of the lower West Branch and the south shore of Hubbard lake. A flock of three Robins followed the south shore and ascended this river and an occasional Jay came over the same route until we had counted twelve. A flock of Robins appeared in the swamp east of Lincoln on October 25 and remained there inclusive of the 28th. We estimated the flock to contain about a dozen birds, but were unable to ascertain the exact number owing to the dense cover.

52. *Sialia sialis sialis*.—Bluebird. There was a flock of twelve scattered among the stumps along the ridge on October 8. They departed on a course slightly east of south.